



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

**The NINTH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON
NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT**

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)
Obligations and Capacity Building

Auckland, New Zealand, 8-9 March 2017

Xiaodong Lv

**GROUP OF EXPERTS ASSISTING
THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL 1540 COMMITTEE**



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

S/RES/1540 (2004)



UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

- Unanimously adopted on **28 April 2004** under **Chapter VII** of the UN Charter, and reaffirmed by four follow-up resolutions.

UNSCR-
1540
(2004)

UNSCR-
1673
(2006)

UNSCR-
1810
(2008)

UNSCR-
1977
(2011)

UNSCR-
2055
(2012)

UNSCR-
2325
(2016)

- Mandate and scope of activities of the 1540 Committee are derived from UNSCR 1540 and its follow-up resolutions; the current mandate ends in 2021.



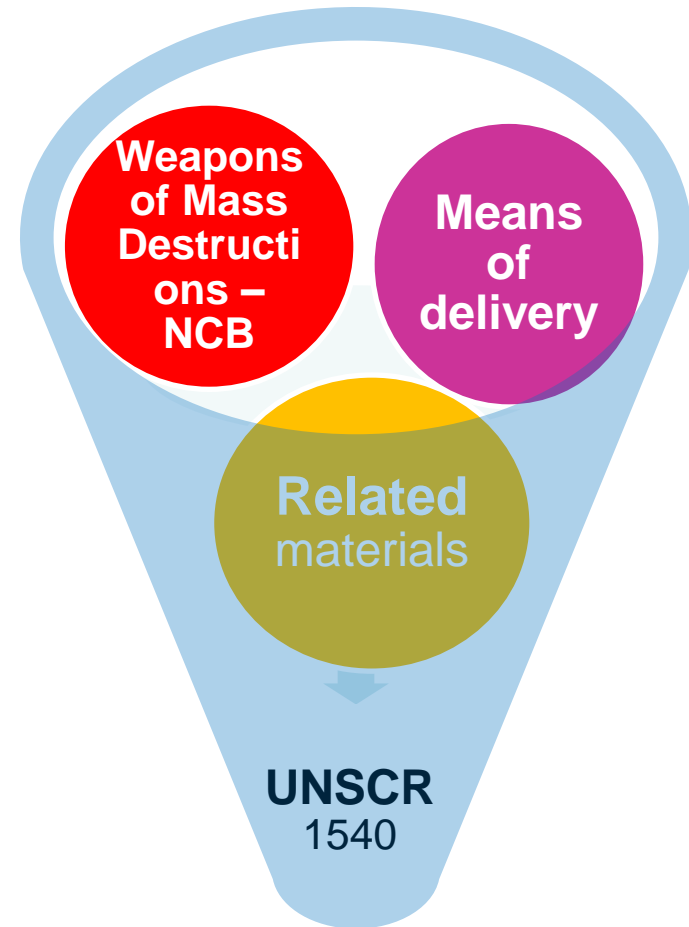
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S/RES/1540 (2004)

- Establishes legally binding obligations on all UN Member States to put in place measures to combat the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery.

Complements relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, such as NPT, CWC, BWC.





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S/RES/1540 (2004)

United Nations

S/RES/1540 (2004)



Security Council

Distr.: General
28 April 2004

Resolution 1540 (2004)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4956th meeting,
on 28 April 2004

The Security Council,

Affirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery,* constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming, in this context, the Statement of its President adopted at the Council's meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992 (S/23500), including the need for all Member States to fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament and to prevent proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recalling also that the Statement underlined the need for all Member States to resolve peacefully in accordance with the Charter any problems in that context threatening or disrupting the maintenance of regional and global stability,

Affirming its resolve to take appropriate and effective actions against any threat to international peace and security caused by the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, in conformity with its primary responsibilities, as provided for in the United Nations Charter,

Affirming its support for the multilateral treaties whose aim is to eliminate or prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and the importance for all States parties to these treaties to implement them fully in order to promote international stability,

* Definitions for the purpose of this resolution only:

Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, that are specially designed for such use.

Non-State actor: individual or entity, not acting under the lawful authority of any State in conducting activities which come within the scope of this resolution.

Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

- **Non-State actor:** individual or entity, not acting under the lawful authority of any State in conducting activities which come within the scope of this resolution. (Definitions for the purpose of this resolution only)
- Expressed its grave concern about the threat of terrorism and the risk that non-State actors may acquire, develop, traffic in or use weapons of mass destruction.
- States have to take a series of steps to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery to non-state actors.



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WHAT IS THE “1540 COMMITTEE” ?



Current Chair
Amb. Sacha Sergio
Llorentty Solíz,
Bolivia;

- **Subsidiary body** of the Security Council, composed of the fifteen current members of the Council; Assisted in its work by **a group of nine experts**;
- **Not a Sanctions Committee.** Does not investigate or prosecute alleged violations of non-proliferation obligations;
- UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) serves as Secretariat of the Committee, while the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) provides substantive and logistical support.

National Implementation

Assistance

Cooperation

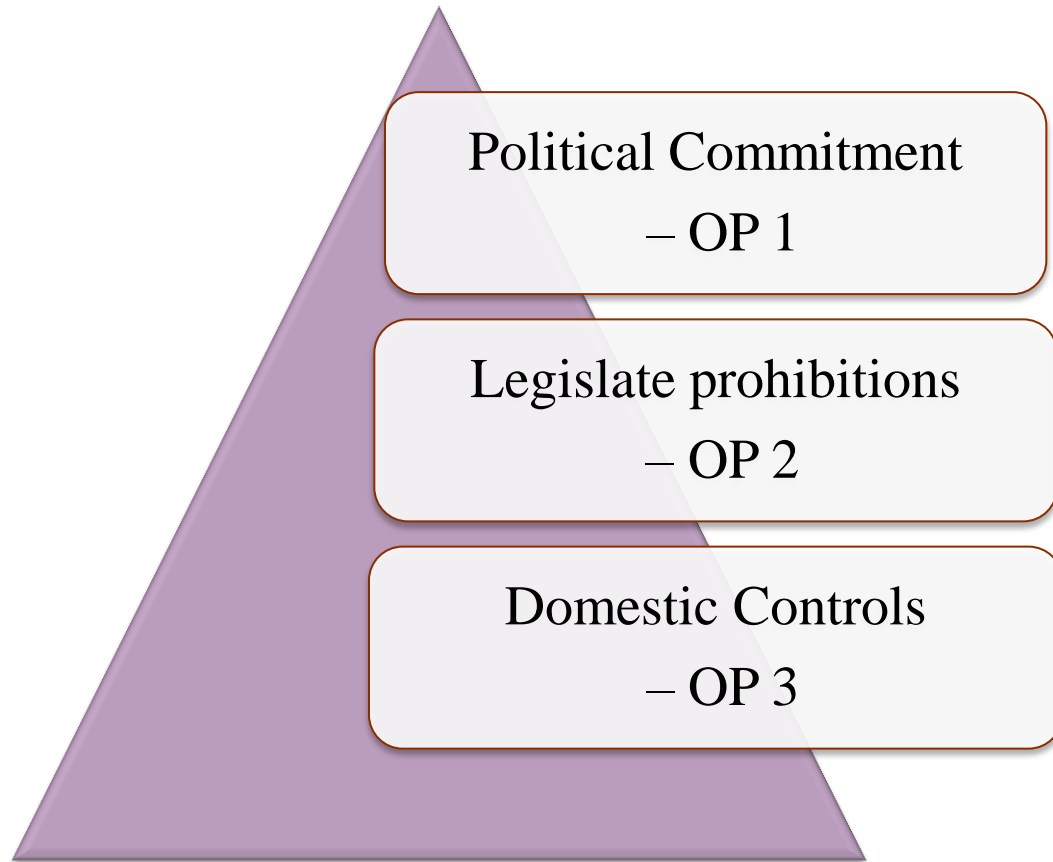
Transparency & Outreach



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Obligations





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S/RES/1540(2004)	Obligations	Legal Provisions Required
Operative paragraph 1	Decides that all States shall <u>refrain from providing any form of support</u> to non-State actors that attempt to <i>develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer, or use</i> nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.	
Operative paragraph 2	Decides also that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall <u>adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit</u> any non-State actor to <i>manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use</i> nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to <i>engage in</i> any of the foregoing activities, <i>participate</i> in them as an <i>accomplice, assist</i> or <i>finance</i> them.	State shall have in place legislative prohibitions and penalties for the violations of the prohibited proliferation related activities.



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S/RES/1540(2004)	Obligations	Legal Provisions Required
Operative paragraph 3	<i>Decides also</i> that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to <u>establish domestic controls</u> to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:	
(a)	Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to <i>account for</i> and <i>secure</i> such items in <i>production, use, storage or transport</i> ;	
(b)	Develop and maintain appropriate effective <i>physical protection</i> measures;	



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OP3	Obligations	Legal Provisions Required
(c)	Develop and maintain appropriate effective <i>border controls</i> and <i>law enforcement</i> efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the <i>illicit trafficking</i> and <i>brokering</i> in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;	
(d)	Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national <i>export and trans-shipment controls</i> over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to <i>control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services</i> related to such export and trans-shipment such as <i>financing, and transporting</i> that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing <i>end-user controls</i> ; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations;	State shall have in place export control laws and regulations and enforce appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations.



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S/RES/1540 (2004)

- **Preventive** measures
- **Cooperative** in nature, not sanctions
- **What to do** Vs. **How to do**. Very broad scope. How these are to be achieved is left up to States.
- The involvement of **all relevant national stakeholders** is key to a successful implementation. Some States may decide to establish an interagency coordination mechanism for 1540-related matters.



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NATIONAL REPORTS

- **States that have not submitted a report yet** have been called upon to do so by the Security Council on a regular basis, including most recently through Resolution 2325 (2016) .

“3. Again calls upon all States that have not yet presented a first report on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement resolution 1540 (2004) to submit such a report to the 1540 Committee without delay, and requests the Committee to make available its expertise to these States, as appropriate, to facilitate the submission of such reports”

16 UN Member States have not yet submitted a report:

1. Central African Republic
2. Chad
3. Comoros
4. DPRK
5. Equatorial Guinea
6. Gambia
7. Guinea
8. Guinea-Bissau
9. Mali
10. Mauritania
11. Mozambique
12. Solomon Islands
13. Somalia
14. Swaziland
15. Timor-Leste
16. Zimbabwe



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VISITS TO STATES

- The 1540 Committee actively engages with States, including through visits to States, at their invitation to discuss any matter related to the implementation of UNSCR 1540.

“179. The Committee recognizes that dialogue between the Committee and Member States is a useful way to advance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and also recognizes that visits to States at upon their invitation have contributed to raising awareness and resulted in national reports and voluntary national implementation action plans and in the identification of assistance needs.”--A Final Document on the 2016 Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of Resolution 1540(2004)

Visits took place to:

• Antigua and Barbuda	• Malawi
• Albania	• Niger
• Bangladesh	• Republic of Korea
• Burkina Faso	• Republic of the Congo
• China	• Senegal
• Ghana	• Togo
• Grenada	• Trinidad and Tobago
• Jordan	• UK
• Lesotho	• U.S.A.
• Madagascar	• Zambia

*As of 1 March 2017

***How about your country? A country visit or a national 1540 Round Table Discussion?
Send INVITATION to the 1540 Committee!***



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NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLANS (NAP)

“4. Encourages all States to prepare on a voluntary basis summary action plans, with the assistance of the 1540 Committee as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit those plans to the 1540 Committee; ” --Resolution 1810 (2011)

“5. Encourages also States to prepare on a voluntary basis national implementation action plans, with the assistance of the 1540 Committee as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit these plans to the Committee; ”--Resolution 2325 (2016)





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NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLANS (NAP)

The number of NAPs submitted to the Committee are:

- 2007: (1) USA
- 2009: (1) Argentina
- 2010: (1) Canada
- 2011: (1) France
- 2012: (2) Belarus, Serbia
- 2013: (2) Kyrgyzstan, UK
- 2014: (6) FYRM, Niger, Croatia, Colombia, Montenegro, Mexico
- 2015: (7) Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Grenada, Spain, Togo, Senegal and Dominican Republic
- 2016: (5) Malawi, Canada (updated), Ghana, Uzbekistan, Lesotho

TOTAL: 26 (as of 1 March 2017)





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- Total of **389 fields**. OP 2 and OP 3 include two additional fields on **National Legal Framework and Enforcement**
- Each Field have **3** possible inscriptions. Not indicative of compliance, evidence only
 - **X**: Relevant measure taken or specific reference found
 - **?**: Measure taken but question about pertinence or copy of legislation not available
 - **Blank**: No information
- Now all 193 Matrices have been reviewed and approved by the Committee. [Available online](#).
- Originated from **national reports**, and complemented by official government information, including that made available to intergovernmental organizations.

APPROVED 1540 COMMITTEE MATRIX OF [STATE]			
<p><i>The information in the matrices originates primarily from national reports and is complemented by official government information, including that made available to inter-governmental organizations. The matrices are prepared under the direction of the 1540 Committee.</i></p> <p><i>The 1540 Committee intends to use the matrices as a reference tool for facilitating technical assistance and to enable the Committee to continue to enhance its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540.</i></p> <p><i>The matrices are not a tool for measuring compliance of States in their non-proliferation obligations but for facilitating the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011). They do not reflect or prejudice any ongoing discussions outside of the Committee, in the Security Council or any of its organs, of a State's compliance with its non-proliferation or any other obligations. Information on voluntary commitments is for reporting purpose only and does not constitute in any way a legal obligation arising from resolution 1540 or its successive resolutions.</i></p>			
OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10			
			State: {State's name} Date (date)
Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues.	YES	if YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)
1 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)			
2 Nuclear Weapons Free Zone/ Protocol(s)			
3 Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism			
4 Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)			
5 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM			



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OP 2 – NW, CW & BW		OP 3 (a) and (b) - NW, CW & BW, incl Related Materials	OP 3 (c) & (d) & related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 - NW, CW & BW, incl Related Materials	OP 6, 7 and 8 (d) - Control lists, Assistance, Information
S No	<i>Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?</i>	<i>Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?</i>	<i>Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?</i>	<i>Can information be provided on the following issues?</i>
1	manufacture/produce	Measures to account for production	Border control	Control lists - items (goods/ equipment/ materials/ technologies)
2	acquire	Measures to account for use	Technical support of border control measures	Control lists - other
3	possess	Measures to account for storage	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology	Assistance offered
4	stockpile/store	Measures to account for transport	Enforcement agencies/authorities	Assistance requested
5	develop	Other measures for accounting	Export control legislation in place	Point of Contact for assistance
6	transport	Measures to secure production	Licensing provisions	Assistance in place (bilateral/multilateral)
7	transfer	Measures to secure use	Individual licensing	Work with and inform industry
8	use	Measures to secure storage	General licensing	Work with and inform the public
9	participate as an accomplice in abovementioned activities	Measures to secure transport	Exceptions from licensing	Point of Contact
10	assist in abovementioned activities	Other measures for securing	Licensing of deemed export/visa	Other
11	finance abovementioned activities	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials/ transports	National licensing authority	
12	abovementioned activities related to means of delivery ²	Licensing/registration of installations/facilities/ persons/entities/use/ handling of materials	Interagency review for licenses	
13	involvement of non-State actors in abovementioned activities	Reliability check of personnel	Control lists	
14	Other	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery	Updating of lists	



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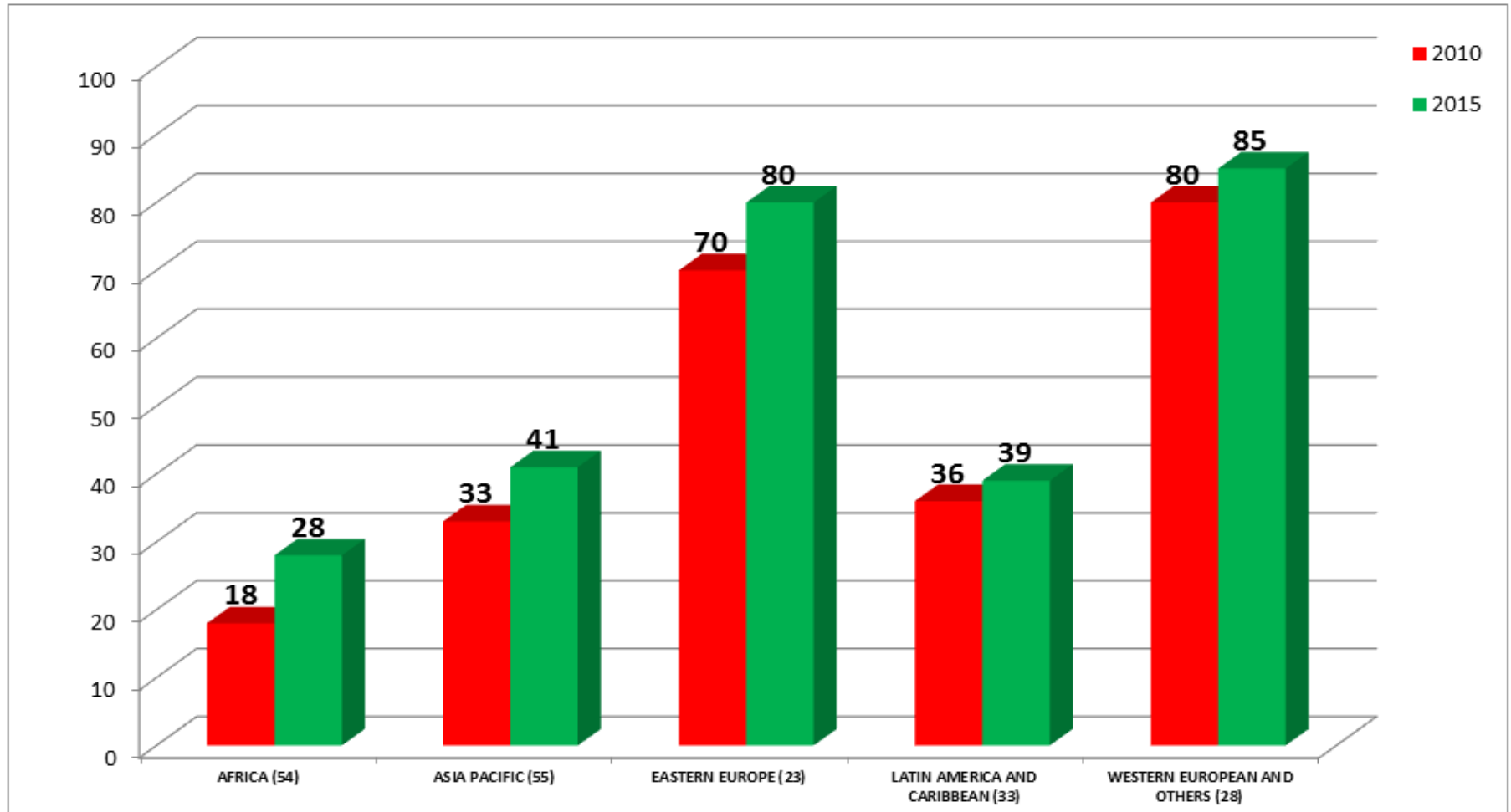
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15		NW specific National regulatory authority	Inclusion of technologies	
16		IAEA Safeguards Agreements	Inclusion of means of delivery	
17		IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	End-user controls	
18		Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	Catch all clause	
19		IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources	Intangible transfers	
20		Other Agreements related to IAEA	Transit control	
21		Additional national legislation/regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM	Trans-shipment control	
22		Other	Re-export control	
23		CW specific National CWC authority	Control of providing funds	
24		Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW	Control of providing transport services	
25		Account for, secure or physically protect “old chemical weapons”	Control of importation	
26		Other legislation/ regulations controlling chemical materials	Extraterritorial applicability	
27		Other	Other	
		BW specific		
28		Regulations for genetic engineering work		
29		Other legislation/ regulations related to safety and security of biological materials		
30		Other		



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TOTAL 1540 MATRIX MEASURES: REGIONAL OVERALL: NW/CW/BW: % 2010 - 2015

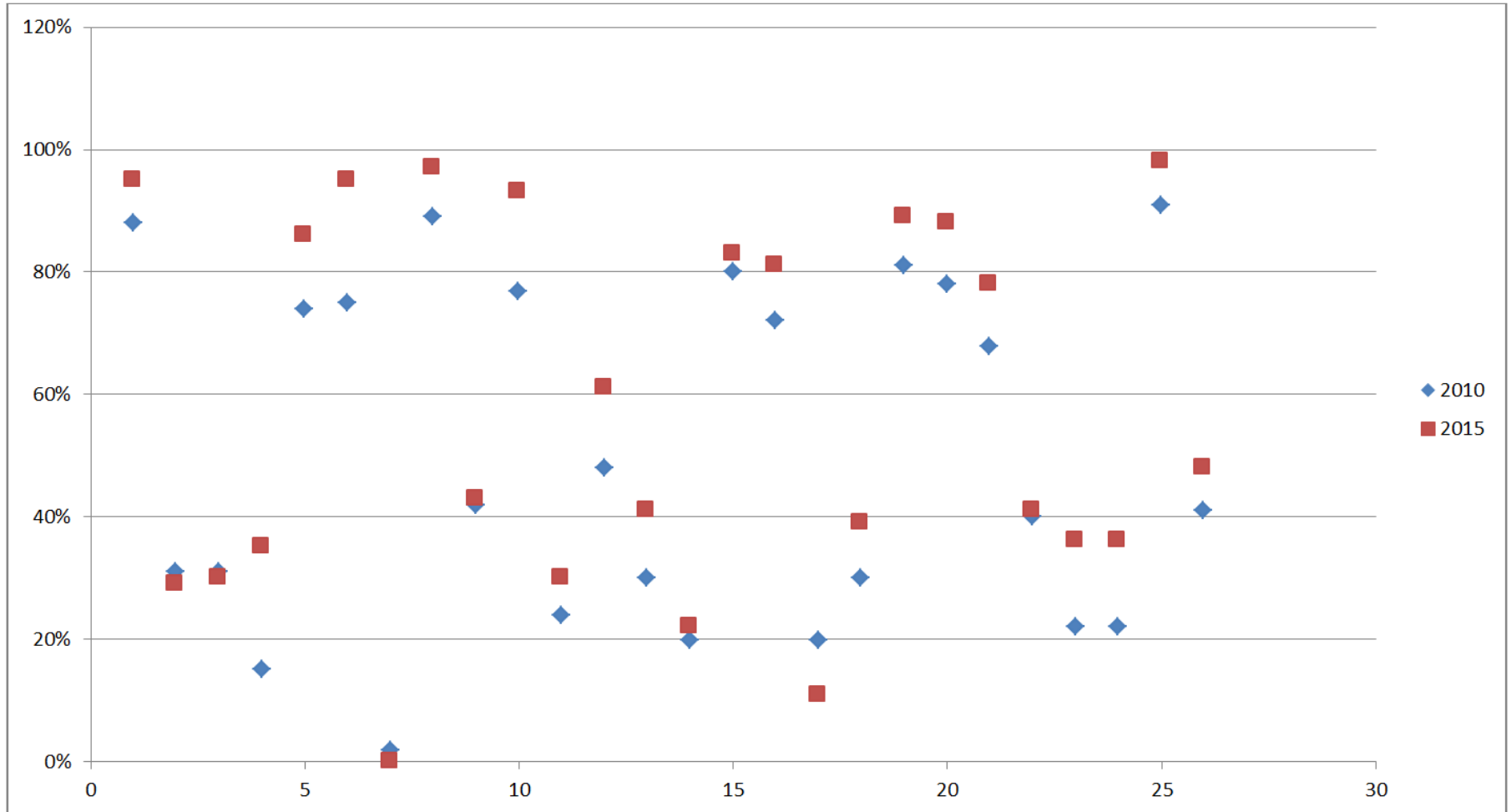




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TOTAL 1540 MATRIX MEASURES: ARF PARTICIPANTS % 2010-2015





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1540 POINTS OF CONTACT

- Resolution 1977 (2011) O.P. 14
- Resolution 2325 (2016): “6. Encourages all States that have not yet done so to provide the 1540 Committee with a Point of Contact for Resolution 1540 (2004), and urges the Committee to continue to undertake initiatives to strengthen the capacity of such Points of Contact to assist on the implementation of the resolution, upon request of States, including through the continuation on **a regional basis** of the Committee’s Point of Contact Training Programme;”
- 3 PoC training courses for Asia/Pacific, OSCE, Caribbean and Latin America region were held in China, Russia Federation and Chile respectively.
- More courses for Asia/Pacific, OSCE and Africa are planned.

99 PoCs designated: a living network.

[Main](#) > National Implementation

National Points of Contact

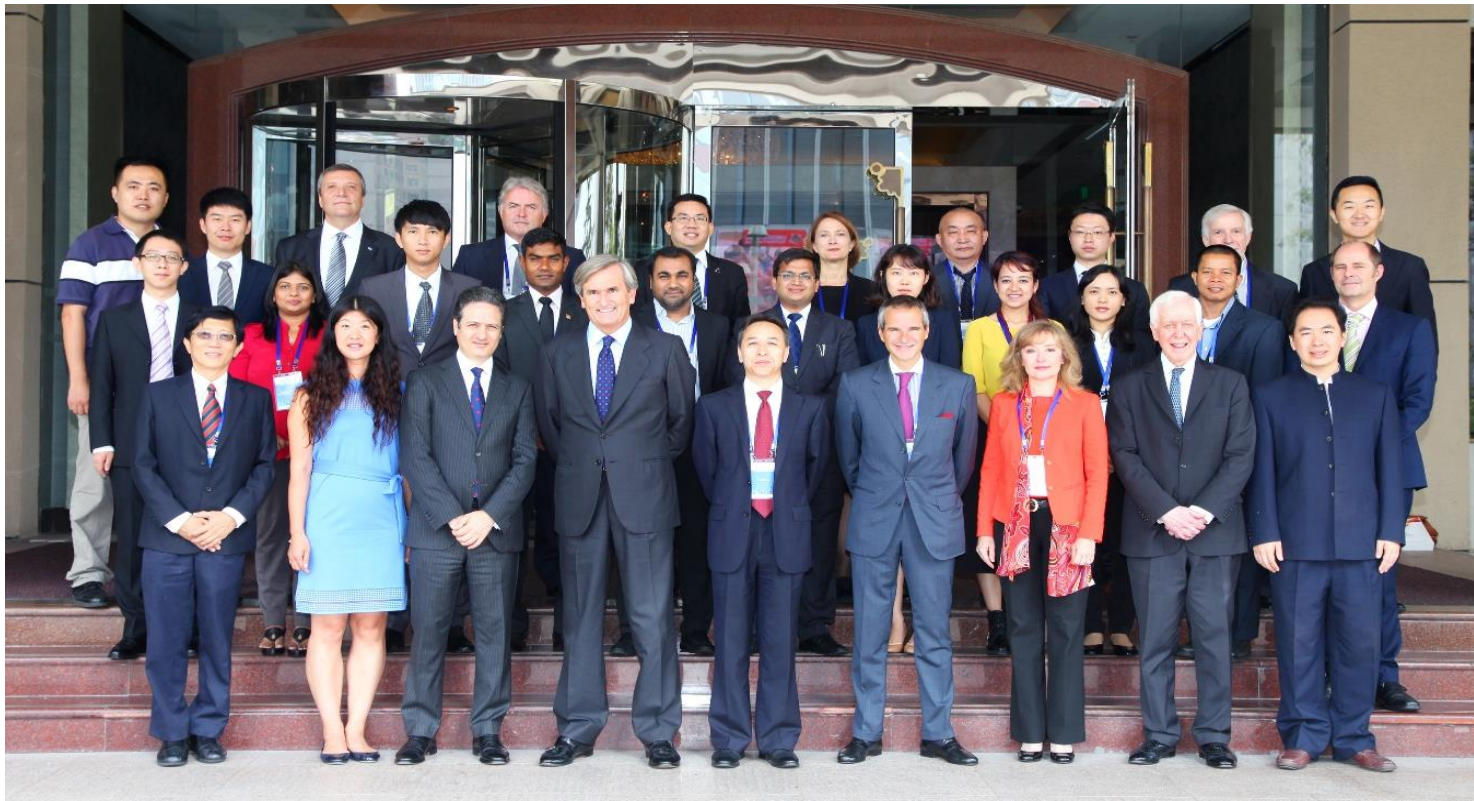
Country	Name	Contact Information
Albania	Mr. Andi Xhoi (Point of Contact at the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations) Mr. Saimir Repishti (Head of UN Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Tel: 212-249-2059 Fax: 212-535-2917 Email: axhoi@mfa.gov.al Tel: +355-4-377-736 Fax: +355-4-362-084/5 Email: srepishti@mfa.gov.al
Antigua and Barbuda	Ms. Chantal Phillip (Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade)	Tel: 268-562-3860 Fax: 268-462-2482 Email: chantal.phillip@ab.gov.ag
Argentina	Mr. Gustavo Ainchil (Minister, Director, International Security, Nuclear and Space Matters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship)	Tel: + 54-11-4819-7828 Fax: +37460-620-062 Email: digan@mrecic.org.ar
Armenia	Mr. Samvel Mkrтчian (Director, Arms Control and International Security Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Tel: +37460-620-501 Fax: +37460-620-062 Email: s.mkrтчian@mfa.am



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1540 Points of Contact Training Course at Qingdao, China





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1540 Points of Contact Training Course in Kaliningrad, Russian Federation

1540 Points of Contact Training Course in Santiago, Chile





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ASSISTANCE MANDATE

Resolution 1540 (2004)

- Recognised that some States **may require assistance** and invited States, in a position to do so, to **offer assistance in response to requests** of States lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfilling the provisions

Resolution 1977 (2011)

Resolution 2325 (2016)

Assistance

S/RES/1977 (2011)

13. *Encourages* States that have requests for assistance to convey them to the 1540 Committee, and *encourages* them to make use of the Committee's assistance template to that effect;

14. *Urges* States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to inform the Committee as appropriate of areas in which they are able to provide assistance; and *calls upon* States and such organizations, if they have not done so previously, to provide the 1540 Committee with a point of contact for assistance by 31 August 2011;

15. *Urges* the 1540 Committee to continue strengthening the Committee's role in facilitating technical assistance for implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in particular by engaging actively, with the support of the group of experts, in matching offers and requests for assistance, through such means as visits to States, at the invitation of the State concerned, assistance templates, action plans or other information submitted to the 1540 Committee;

16. *Supports* the continued efforts of the 1540 Committee to secure a coordinated and transparent assistance process that provides timely and ready availability of information for States seeking assistance and for States prepared to provide assistance;

17. *Encourages* meetings on assistance issues with the participation of the 1540 Committee, between States prepared to offer assistance, States requesting assistance, other interested States, and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations;

*tee to continue to identify and compile and, upon request by a State, to share implementing resolution 1540 (2004) with
sts for assistance to provide the 1540
of the assistance needed, directs the
on their request, with assistance in
directs the Committee to revise its
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ommittee with information on
tion 1540 (2004);*



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Role of the 1540 Committee

- The 1540 Committee itself **does not provide assistance** but has a **clearing house and matchmaking role** to facilitate assistance by others for implementation of the resolution.
- In fulfilling its clearinghouse function, the 1540 Committee actively **engages with States** that need assistance, and with those that are in a capacity to offer assistance.
- Support in **identifying** implementation challenges and needs.

[Main](#) > Assistance

1540 Search

Facilitating Assistance

[In 2010, the 1540 Committee adopted revised procedures to rationalize, improve and accelerate response to assistance requests and facilitate match-making.](#)

On 10 March 2011, the Committee sent a note verbale to all Member States to raise awareness of its recently enhanced procedures for processing assistance requests and to encourage States to provide updated information regarding any previously submitted requests for or offers of assistance, as well as any updated contact details. A similar note verbale was sent to relevant international organizations.

Compared with the assistance information it received for its 2008 report, the Committee has identified a slight increase in the numbers of assistance requests and offers, although these were more substantive than previously. Formal requests were submitted to the Committee by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Qatar, Serbia and Uganda. Additionally, formal requests were also submitted to the Committee by two regional organizations, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Central American Integration System (SICA). These requests were circulated by the Committee to more than 45 potential assistance partners — both States and international organizations — for which some 20 offers were received. Four States have indicated their interest formally or informally for a possible country visit.

The Committee prepared a consolidated list of 39 assistance requests in November 2010 with a summary of the status of each request, to facilitate matchmaking. This consolidated list of assistance requests also includes requests channelled through national reports or through referrals from other United Nations entities or international organizations. The consolidated list was communicated by the

Assistance

General Information

Assistance Template

Requests for Assistance

Requests from Member States

Requests from Regional or Subregional Organizations

Offers of Assistance

Offers of Assistance from Member States

Assistance Programmes and Offers from International, Regional and Subregional Organizations and Other Arrangements

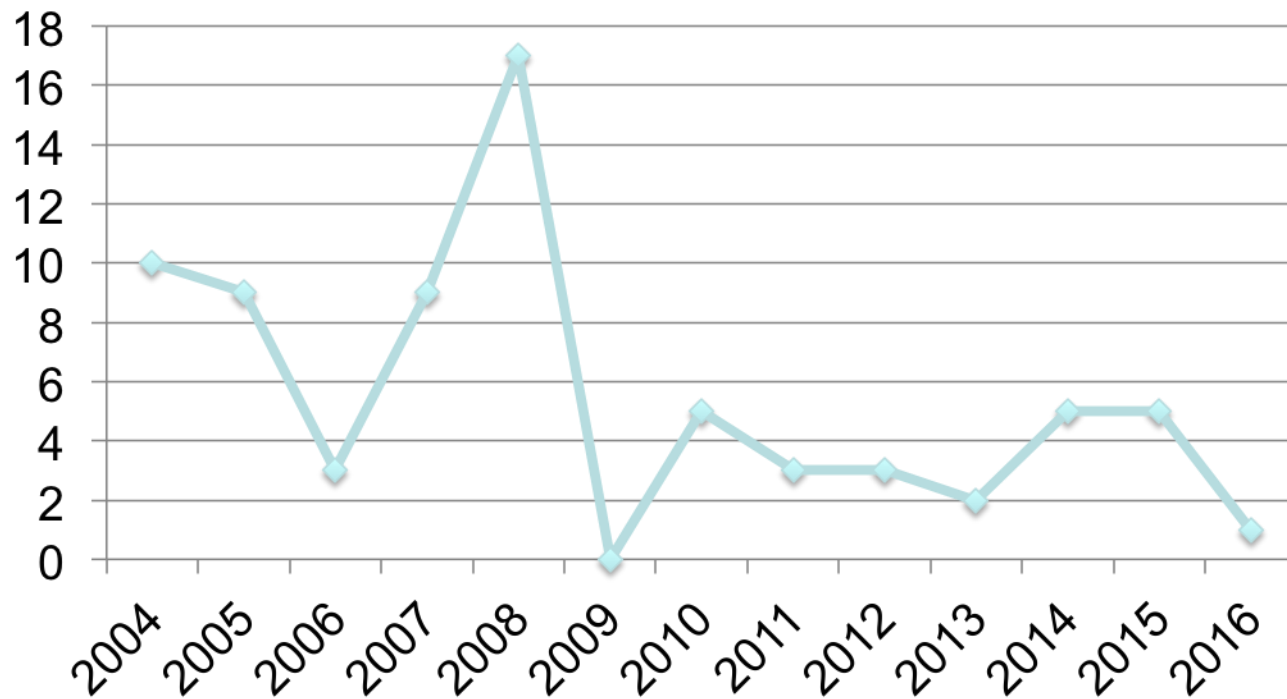
Facilitating Assistance



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NUMBER OF REQUESTS TO THE 1540 COMMITTEE

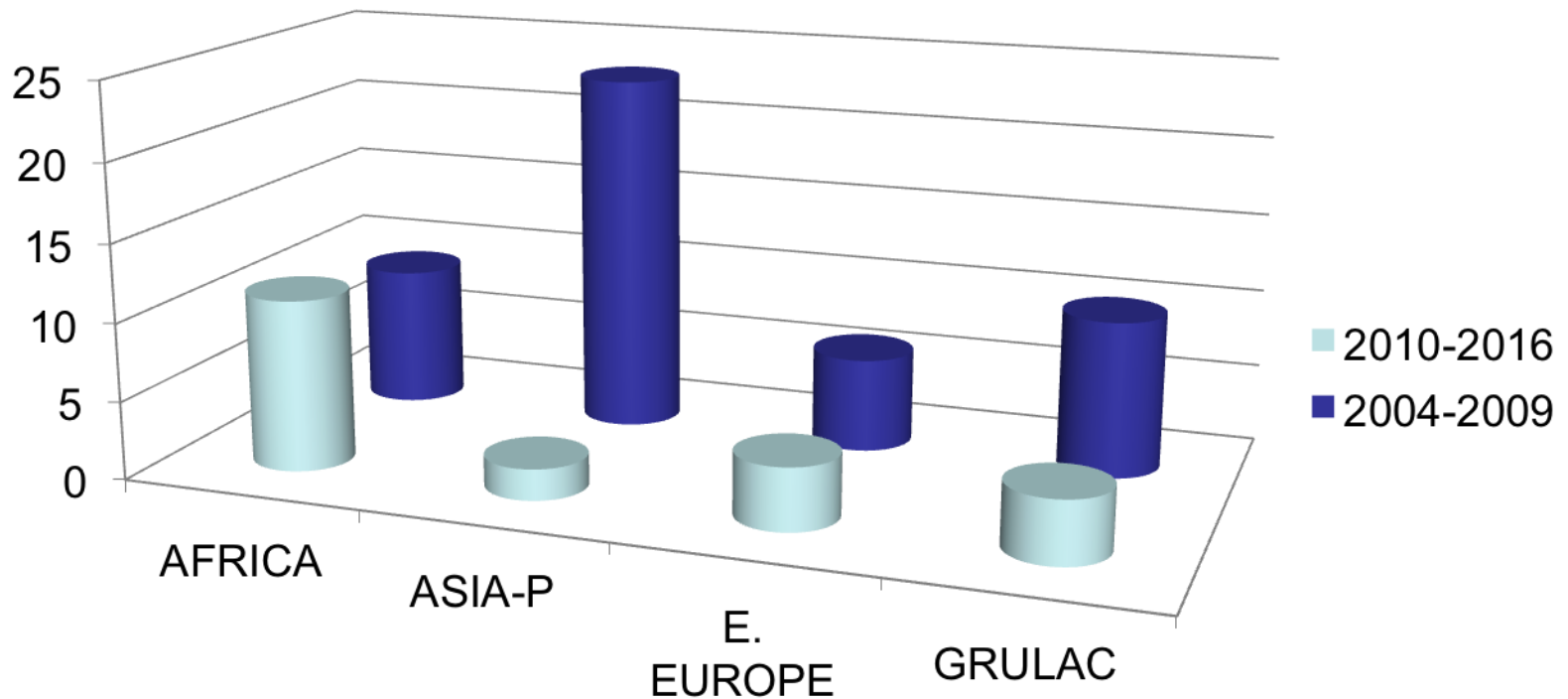




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ASSISTANCE REQUESTS TO THE 1540 COMMITTEE BY UN REGIONAL GROUPS

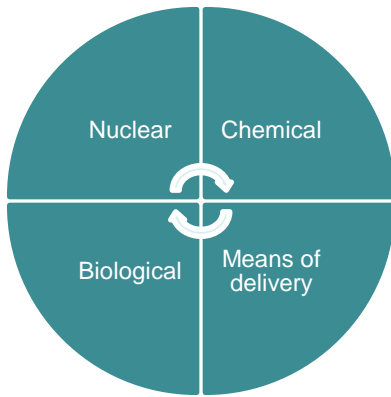




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Identification of assistance needs



- The assistance requests can come in **various forms**

OP1

Political
Commitment

Drafting a national
report

OP2

Legislative
prohibition

Legislative
Assistance

OP3

Domestic Controls

Export & Border
Controls: Detection
equipment, training
for customs and
border security
officials, control list



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OVERVIEW OF ASSISTANCE FROM ARF PARTICIPATING STATES

6 ARF PARTICIPATING STATES REQUEST ASSISTANCE BWT 2004-2008:

- Brunei Darussalam (26 Dec 2007)
- Cambodia (21 Mar 2005)
- Mongolia (14 Feb 2007)
- Philippines (28 Oct 2004 & 28 Oct 2005)
- Thailand (5 Nov 2004)
- Vietnam (7 Mar 2008)

NO REQUEST SINCE 2008

12 ARF PARTICIPATING STATES OFFER ASSISTANCE :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| • Australia | New Zealand |
| • Canada | Pakistan |
| • China | Republic of Korea |
| • India | Russian Federation |
| • Japan | Singapore |
| • Malaysia | USA |

Real offer?





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Offer of Assistance

List of Organisations Offered Assistance:

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Customs Organization (WCO)
- European Union
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- World Bank Group
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
- INTERPOL
- Zangger Committee
- Nuclear Suppliers Group
- Missile Technology Control Regime

- Many existing programmes in the area
- Could facilitate effective delivery of assistance
- Most challenging: lack of information and coordination
- Recourse constrains



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CURRENT STATUS:

Assistance by the Committee, limited to:

- *Drafting national reports*
- *Development of voluntary NAPs*

CHALLENGES:

- *Although assistance is available, limited number of responses received*
- *Uneven coverage of obligations*
- *Conditional assistance offers (financial resources)*
- *Assistance not available for all States*
- *Some assistance requests are of a general nature, need for assistance requests to be technically sound and in detail*



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A Final Document on the 2016 Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of Resolution 1540(2004)

Conclusion

180. The Committee notes that fulfilling its “matchmaking” role in a comprehensive and timely manner is *one of its most challenging functions*. During the period under review, a decreasing number of States have used this mechanism for submitting assistance requests. This development might be *due to the limited number of responses received and lack of assistance delivery*. *More attention and resources* might also be required for the assistance mechanism to be able to deliver prompt and effective responses.

181. The Committee also notes that the *regional approach* in some cases, where applicable, particularly through cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, could be a useful way to improve assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

182. The Committee recognizes that another challenge is that of obtaining *a clear picture of existing assistance programmes* so that the Committee can better advise States on the availability of resources and avoid overlaps in donors’ actions. This would allow for resources to be allocated in a more efficient way.

183. The Committee believes that, in general, *assistance requests need to be formulated in a more specific manner* so that the specific provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) can be taken into account.

184. The Committee recognizes the role of the *Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities* in support of resolution 1540 (2004). It could contribute not only to outreach activities, but also to direct assistance activities by the Committee and projects for the implementation of the resolution.



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

A WAY FORWARD

- Invite States, IOs and IROs to *inform* regularly the Committee of assistance programmes
- States work closely with the Committee in the development and design of proposed assistance *projects*, as well as finance projects
- Continue the *regional approach* (conferences)
- Strengthen support for States to *develop requests*: visits to States at invitation or voluntary NAP
- Go beyond its match-making role by the establishment of *a dedicated fund* to develop assistance programmes

Resolution 2325 (2016)

21. Encourages States to contribute funds, on a voluntary basis, to finance projects and activities, including through the **United Nations Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities**, to assist States in implementing their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), including for implementing projects in response to assistance requests submitted directly by States to the Committee;

22. Encourages the Committee to develop, in collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations, **assistance projects** to support States in implementing resolution 1540 (2004) in order to facilitate the prompt and direct response to assistance requests;





1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The 2016 Comprehensive Review

The Security Council received the final document on the 2016 Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) on 9 December. At 15 December 2016 it adopted unanimously resolution 2325 (2016) and also held an:

Open Debate on Non-Proliferation

Preventing Catastrophe

The global agenda for stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors

United Nations

S/2016/1038



Security Council

Distr.: General
9 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 9 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and in accordance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), I submit herewith a final document on the 2016 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

The Committee would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Román Oyarzun Marchesi
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1540 (2004)



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The 2016 Comprehensive Review

A Final Document on the 2016 Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of Resolution 1540(2004)

Conclusion

- P 175. “The Committee notes that, as reflected in the information contained in the updated matrices, there has been some *progress* in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) over the past five years.”
- P 177. “However, the Committee also notes that, in many instances, legislation related to non-proliferation does *not fully cover all the obligations* under resolution 1540 (2004).”
- P 178. “Further, with regard to paragraph 3, the Committee also notes that, although many States have measures related to border controls, *fewer States have in place measures related to export controls.*”



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The 2016 Comprehensive Review

A Final Document on the 2016 Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of Resolution 1540(2004)

Recommendations

- *Cooperative approach* vs. *regional approach*
- *an approach that takes due account of the specificity of States to reduce unnecessary compliance burdens and prioritize effort and resources towards where they are most needed*
- *a more focused and targeted approach to specific issues of implementation*



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Resolution 2325 (2016)

Security Council adopts resolution 2325
unanimously
on 15 December 2016



United Nations

S/RES/2325 (2016)



Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2016

Resolution 2325 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7837th meeting, on
15 December 2016

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, 1673 (2006) of 27 April 2006, 1810 (2008) of 25 April 2008, 1977 (2011) of 20 April 2011, and 2055 (2012) of 29 June 2012,

Reaffirming that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its decision that none of the obligations in resolution 1540 (2004) shall be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of State Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention or alter the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Remaining gravely concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that non-State actors may acquire, develop, traffic in or use nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by using the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce to that end,

Reaffirming that prevention of proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons should not hamper international cooperation in materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes while goals of peaceful utilization should not be misused for proliferation purposes.



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Resolution 2325 (2016)

- *re-emphasizes the importance for all States to implement fully and effectively resolution 1540 (2004)*
12. *Decides that the 1540 Committee shall continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004), through its Programme of Work, which includes the compilation and general examination of information on the status of States' implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and addresses all aspects of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of that resolution, particularly noting **the need for more attention on: enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; proliferation finance measures; accounting for and securing related materials; and national export and transshipment controls;***
 13. *Encourages States, as appropriate, to **control access to intangible transfers of technology** and to information that could be used for weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;*
 14. *Recalls its decision that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate control over related materials, and calls upon States that have not done so **to start developing effective national control lists** at the earliest opportunity for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);*



1540 Committee

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

CONTACT DETAILS

Chair of the 1540 Committee

H.E. Ambassador Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz
Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations

Secretariat of the 1540 Committee
Attention: Chair, the 1540 Committee
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC 2-0870, United Nations, New York, NY 10017
Fax: +1 (212) 963-1300, [Email: sc-1540-Committee@un.org](mailto:sc-1540-Committee@un.org)

1540 Committee Group of Experts

300 East, 42nd Street, Third Floor, New York, NY 10017
Fax: +1 (917) 367 9358, [Email: 1540experts@un.org](mailto:1540experts@un.org)

1540 Committee Website

www.un.org/sc/1540